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of £103,681,600. The amount is incredible, yet the authority is not likely to err on the side of excess.

"It is not necessary to follow the special 'upward march' of this expenditure, and to show how the increase for the present year amounts to over £4,000,000, and the total of such increases for the last six years to the enormous sum of £60,914,502, justifying the remark of one of the chief combatants in the late election, that 'this increase of expenditure, not by hundreds of thousands, but by tens of millions, will go on year after year, and must mean increased taxation.' Of course it must, especially during a war; but the mischief is that every increase is more or less permanent. The total never falls quite to the old level. The 'march' is persistent and regular.

"Now this is a very serious matter, involving the financial stability and prosperity, and ultimately the very existence, of the nation. How long can this 'upward march' be sustained? How far is even the wealthiest nation from the edge of that awful precipice which means financial ruin? These are surely questions which trouble the patriotic financiers of the age — if there are any. To the moralist and the humanitarian, the problem has other aspects. What might not be done with these enormous sums in removing the social miseries, promoting the welfare, improving the education and character, and generally ameliorating the condition of the masses of mankind? Surely, in this enlightened age these must be reckoned among the main purposes of civilized government.

"The time has passed forever when the people can be considered as existing for rulers and their personal quarrels, though doubtless for some time to come they will be so used whenever by misinformation and an appeal to their brute passions the fighting frenzy can be stirred within them. The warfare of the future, however, as Mr. Choate, the American ambassador, recently declared, will — at any rate between the foremost nations — be waged in the commercial arena; and it is not a good augury for the two neighbor nations, England and France, that they spend more than four times as much upon their military defenses as upon the education of their citizens. Quintus Curtius, the Roman knight, who spurred his steed into the yawning gulf in the Forum, was right when he declared that Rome had no greater treasure than her sons. The curse of militarism is that it sacrifices the greatest treasure of the state by debasing the coinage; that is, by placing more value, in this strife and rivalry of the nations, upon the drilled automaton than the cultured and developed man. The future is to the nation that will train its manhood rather than its soldiers.

"Here we are brought face to face with that aspect of the question which concerns the Christian philanthropist, and should, more than any other, occupy the churches! 'The greatest evil of war,' said Dr. Channing, 'is moral evil.' Religion distinguishes between the animal and the higher nature of man, and its function is to develop the higher, the spiritual. 'If ye live after the flesh,' it says, 'ye shall die,' and fighting is after the flesh, among those 'deeds of the body' which are, it says, to be mortified. Christianity condemns war by condemning the passions that lead to war. 'Whence come wars and fighting

among you? Come they not hence even of your lusts which war in your members?'

"And then it sets itself to overcome and chasten and subdue the lusts of empire, of greed, of aggrandizement and conquest, just as surely as any others, and to inculcate the Golden Rule and the Law of Christ.

"Do what we will, the question will come to all true patriots, in their quiet moments, What is the real end of national life? Has it nothing higher than what is represented by militarism? Has man no nobler mission than to be 'a wolf to his fellow-man'?"

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### To the Victors and the Defeated.

BY EDWIN ARNOLD BRENHOLTZ.

O perfect day!  
 Sky of the bluest blue!  
 Oblivious thou that yesterday  
 Our own hands threw  
 The die of destiny,  
 A nation's destiny,  
 A whole world's destiny.  
 Knowest thou that destiny?  
 Showest thou that destiny,  
 O perfect day?  
 O perfect day!  
 Oblivious to all acts of ours;  
 Well knowing that supernal powers  
 Hold us always  
 Within the hollow of a hand —  
 Lest we should mar a plan that's planned,  
 By Love Divine,  
 E'en by a hair's breadth line.  
 O perfect day!  
 Teach each of us repose;  
 Teach each of us He knows  
 The perfect way  
 To perfect, perfect plans —  
 Control these lives He scans,  
 And bring the whole  
 Perfected to the Over-Soul.

TURNERSVILLE, TEXAS.

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### New Books.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE. By Frederick W. Holls, D. C. L. New York: The Macmillan Company. 8mo, cloth. 572 pages. Price \$3.

Mr. Holls, in giving the public this book, has made it possible for any who so desire to understand the work and real significance of the Hague Peace Conference. There has hitherto been no authoritative publication in English on the proceedings of the Conference. Its sessions and those of the Committees were all held in secret, and only meagre statements of the discussions were made public. This has left the public much in ignorance, — not so much of what was finally done, for the full text of the Conventions has been published, — but of the course of the debates and the obstacles and difficulties which had to be met and overcome. Out of this ignorance has, unfortunately, grown the impression with many persons that the Conference was almost a failure.

As secretary and counsel of the American delegation, Mr. Holls was one of the most prominent and efficient workers in the Committees of the Conference, and in a position to understand and appreciate what was done, as well as what could not be done. In the preparation of his work he has had access to the various Conference documents on file in the State Department and to many European sources of information. He has been able, therefore, to set forth the labors of the Conference, the spirit in which they were performed, and the results obtained, in a comprehensive, vivid and impressive way. He treats the whole subject in a large and masterly manner, but does not go unnecessarily into wearisome details and into technicalities which would depress the ordinary reader. The book, therefore, while scholarly and critical, is sufficiently popular to commend itself to any one really interested to master the meaning of this greatest of all historic international gatherings.

He gives the history of the calling and organization of the Conference, with a luminous analysis of its place in the historic development of the world; the names and character of the distinguished men who sat in it; the substance of the leading discussions in the committees, and the speeches in full session; and much information about the character of the delegates, their opinions, their mutual relations, and the positions of their respective governments, which is both interesting and instructive. His notes on various articles in the conventions adopted are of great value in showing their meaning and scope and the difficulties encountered in formulating them. He discusses in one of the closing chapters the bearings of the Conference on international law and policy. More than half the body of the work is given to discussion of the Convention for the pacific settlement of international controversies, as this was the centre of interest of the whole Conference. In this part of the work Mr. Holls is at his best, as is natural from the fact that he had a conspicuous share in the drafting of this great document, which he calls the Magna Charta of International Law.

No one can go carefully and without bias through Mr. Holls' book, without feeling more than ever that the Hague Conference was the greatest event in modern international history, and that the Permanent International Court of Arbitration for which it provided, and which is now practically organized and ready for work, is an institution of unsurpassed significance, destined to change in time the whole course of the world in its international relations.

There are three valuable appendixes to the work, in the first of which is given the full text of the final act, conventions and declarations adopted by the Conference. In the second he gives the report of the American delegates to the Secretary of State, including the report to the Commission while at The Hague of Captain Mahan on the questions of disarmament, and on the work of the Second Committee, including a paper read by Captain Mahan before this Committee; also the report to the Commission of Captain Crozier on the laws and customs of war; likewise the report of Messrs. White, Low and Holls on the work of the Third or Arbitration Committee. In the third appendix is an account of the Hugo Grotius Celebration at Delft, on the 4th of July, 1899, giving Ambassador White's oration on that occasion.

THE OTHER MAN'S COUNTRY. By Herbert Welsh. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 12mo. Cloth, 257 pages.

No man in the nation has been more intelligently, conscientiously, consistently and tirelessly opposed to the course taken by our government in the Philippine islands than Mr. Herbert Welsh, secretary of the Indian Rights Association. His long training in the work of securing to the Indians their rights has peculiarly fitted him morally to detect and appreciate the subtle and far-reaching injustice which the McKinley Administration has not simply permitted, as was frequently the case with former administrations in regard to the Indians, but inaugurated and systematically developed, by every covert and open art known to officialdom, against eight millions of people on the other side of the globe.

Mr. Welsh has thrown into "The Other Man's Country" all the moral fervor and directness of his enthusiastic nature. The book is not however, in any sense, a rhetorical tirade against a position which he does not approve. It is from beginning to end a close logical discussion of the subject, in which his argument is at every step supported by documents and facts which are open to all. His conclusions are the same as have been reached by very many of his fellow-countrymen.

There is not much new in the work. Mr. Welsh has himself given the substance of it in the pages of *City and State*, of which he is the editor. But in his book, the value of which is much increased by an appendix of appropriate notes, the whole case is developed in a continuous but compact way, which shows the full strength and unanswerableness of the contention of those who charge the Administration not only with unfaithfulness to American principles, but with "criminal aggression" in the Philippines and with responsibility for the war which has already cost so many lives and wasted so many millions of money. There can be little doubt that impartial history will take the position held by Mr. Welsh, — the view so ably maintained by Senator Hoar, ex-Senators Boutwell, Edmunds, Schurz and others, — and condemn the administration as guilty, in its conduct toward the Philippine people, of an inexcusable crime against the highest and most sacred rights of men. Mr. Welsh has done a valuable service not only to the present but to the future in gathering in a compact and handy form the essential facts in the case while they are fresh and easily attainable.

WAR AND MAMMON. By George Horton, Wausau, Wis.: The Philosopher Press. 48 pages, paper cover.

This booklet is a collection of twelve poems, some of which have been published in the *New York Journal*, the *Johnstown Democrat*, the *Chicago Chronicle*, the *Chicago Evening Post*, etc. Some of the titles, "The Real America," "Christian War," "The War Cloud," "Fever Heroes," "The Prince of Peace," indicate the spirit and purpose of the author. All of the poems are marked by vigor, most of them are in an elevated spirit, though some of them indicate a somewhat extravagant feeling. They are written as a protest against the prevailing spirit of greed and war, and are pervaded by genuine Christian sentiment.